United Nations A/63/884–S/2009/305

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 13
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit a document prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia regarding violations by the Russian Federation of the six-point Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

09-36861 (E) 140709

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Summary of violations of the 12 August six-point Ceasefire Agreement by the Russian Federation

3 June 2009

I. Summary: Georgia's position

The Russian Federation remains in breach of the six-point Ceasefire Agreement of 12 August. In order for the Russian Federation to fully implement the agreement *status quo ante* which existed before the outbreak of hostilities on 7 August, must be restored. Section II of this non-paper provides evidence of Russia's continued violations of the Ceasefire Agreement.

Among the serious outstanding issues that need to be addressed by the international community are:

First, de facto restoration of Georgian jurisdiction over the Akhalgori Region and Kodori Valley, as well as the village of Perevi in Sachkhere District — areas that were not part of the original conflict zones and have never been under the control of either Russia or its proxy regimes (for the list of the occupied Georgian villages, see attachment 1);

Second, full withdrawal of the Russian armed forces to the *ex ante* war positions (in particular, Russia should reverse its sharp military build-up in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region, where now more than 10,000 troops — nearly triple the size allowed prior to 7 August — are building illegal military bases); unless the full withdrawal occurs, Russia should be declared an occupying force;

Third, Russia must reverse its decision to recognize the "independence" of Georgian regions;

Fourth, the Russian Federation must continue in good faith its participation in the Geneva talks on security and stability in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tshkinvali Region/South Ossetia, Georgia. Moscow must demonstrate a commitment to work towards providing conditions for the safe and dignified return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of habitual residence, and to the gradual restoration of the core principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity with respect to Georgia;

Fifth, the Russian Federation must allow unfettered access into Georgia's occupied regions for international observers, particularly the European Union Monitoring Mission, and humanitarian aid. Moreover, Russia should be strictly warned that eliminating the presence of international organizations inside the occupied territories is totally unacceptable;

Sixth, Russia must continue full cooperation with the European Union-established international investigation mission headed by Mme. Tagliavini.

II. Russia's non-compliance with the Ceasefire Agreement

The 12 August Agreement consists of the following clauses:

1. Non-use of force;

2. A definitive halt to hostilities;

3. Provision of free access for humanitarian assistance;

4. Georgian military forces must withdraw to the places they are usually stationed;

5. Russian forces must withdraw to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities. While awaiting an international mechanism, Russian peacekeeping forces will implement additional security measures;

6. Opening of international discussions on security and stability modalities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

While Georgia has abided from the very first day by all the provisions of the ceasefire agreement, Russia's subsequent actions have contradicted its obligations under the agreement. In fact, Russia occupied more territories after the Ceasefire Agreement was signed (in particular, the Akhalgori Region) and remains in substantial breach of almost every provision of the Ceasefire Agreement up to now.

A. Non-use of force and definitive halt to hostilities (points 1 and 2 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Points 1 and 2 of the Ceasefire Agreement prohibit the use of force and call for a definitive halt to hostilities. Despite this, since August 2008 Russian occupiers and proxy regimes have been responsible for 11 deaths of Georgian law enforcers and 8 civilian casualties in the territories adjacent to the administrative boundary lines of Tshkinvali Region, Georgia, and Abkhazia, Georgia. Moreover, more than 70 persons have been injured as a result of such incidents. Explosions triggered by trip-wire close to the occupied regions of Georgia have become a frequent occurrence so that even routine patrolling by Georgian police has become dangerous.

Furthermore, Russian armed forces and the illegal armed formations of its proxy regimes continuously resort to looting, marauding, kidnapping, killing, organizing armed attacks and terrorist attacks on civilians and policemen, detaining residents illegally and other criminal acts, including the deplorable facts of evicting the civilian population, including monks, from their homes, as well as detaining and shooting at the international observers acting under the aegis of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union. Such incidents further raise tensions in an already fragile environment. For the list of the incidents which have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the administrative boundary line since the signature of the Ceasefire Agreement, see attachment 2.

B. Provision of humanitarian assistance (point 3 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Point 3 of the Ceasefire Agreement envisages that the parties should give free access to humanitarian assistance for those in need. Despite this, the Russian Federation's armed forces and Federal Security Service (FSB) personnel and border

guards have been consistently blocking the access of humanitarian aid to the Tshkinvali Region and surrounding villages. A number of international organizations have protested this. Even though the provision of humanitarian aid is not a political issue, the Russian Federation and its proxy regime in Tshkinvali are attempting to politicize this issue by establishing unacceptable rules for humanitarian missions — for instance, by requiring them to enter the Tshkinvali Region exclusively via the Russian Federation, through the crossing point, which is illegal according to Georgian legislation. This incomprehensible limitation facilitates the turning of the Tshkinvali Region into the "black hole" of the region, where people are deprived of fundamental human rights and where humanitarian aid is not allowed.

Among the most acute humanitarian issues there is access to irrigation and potable water. The Georgian population living in the Gori and Kareli Districts to the south of the administrative boundary line is denied access to drinking and irrigation water. This issue has been raised by the Georgian side continuously within OSCE and the Geneva discussions.

During the fourth round of discussions in Geneva on 17 and 18 February 2009, representatives of Russia and its proxy regime in Tshkinvali yet again defied the efforts of the international community to deliver humanitarian aid to the population in need, despite being offered a creative solution of double access of humanitarian aid from the northern and southern directions simultaneously. This fact deserves strong criticism and is in clear contravention of paragraph 3 of the 12 August Ceasefire Agreement, as well as paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1866 (2009), which calls for "facilitating, and refraining from placing any impediment to, humanitarian assistance".

C. Withdrawal of the Russian military forces to the places of their permanent deployment (point 5 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

Withdrawal of the Russian military forces to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities implies that they have to go back to the positions at which they were deployed prior to 7 August (*status quo ante bellum*). This is the position reiterated by NATO, the European Union, the United States and other members of the international community, including Georgia. Even though Russia has been called upon to implement this provision continuously, it has not only failed to comply, but has deliberately increased the number of troops in the occupied regions and brought in additional heavy military equipment.

Point 5 of the Agreement requires Russian troops to leave the Akhalgori Region and Upper Abkhazia, as these areas have never been part of the conflict (neither in the 1990s nor prior to the August war), and have been occupied illegally by Russian troops and separatist "militias" after the ceasefire was negotiated in August 2008. In the same manner, Russian armed forces and the Russian-controlled militia should leave the village of Perevi in the Sachkhere District.

Akhalgori was occupied by Russian troops after the Ceasefire Agreement was reached on 12 August. The Akhalgori Region has always been populated by Georgians, who lived in peace with the local Ossetian population. There has never been a conflict among the communities. As a result of Russian aggression, several thousand people fled the region and have become internally displaced persons. The Akhalgori Region is closely linked to and absolutely dependent on Tbilisi and the rest of Georgia to meet its economic needs, since there is only a limited land

connection between Tshkinvali and Akhalgori (despite the road constructed recently by the Russian occupying forces). The population of Akhalgori is under severe pressure from Russia and the Russian-backed militia. Thus, the failure to bring Akhalgori back under the control of the central Government — and the continued inability of Georgian law enforcers, humanitarian assistance missions and international observer missions to access the region — could result in a complete humanitarian catastrophe in this region. In fact, the vast majority of the Georgian population has already left the region, except for several hundred residents. Moreover, Akhalgori is located 40 kilometres from Tbilisi; thus, Russia's increased military presence there constitutes a constant threat to the national security of Georgia.

Similarly, **Upper Abkhazia** has never been under the control of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peacekeeping Force or of the Sokhumi regime. This territory was only subject to periodic patrolling by UNOMIG. On 12 August, separatists launched a ground and aerial attack at the Valley and established control over the Upper Kodori Valley, forcing the local population to leave the region, thus creating yet another wave of internally displaced persons. For the time being, there are five illegal Russian checkpoints in the upper part of the Valley, which is an apparent violation of the Ceasefire Agreement.

In the same manner, the **village of Perevi**, located in the Sachkhere District, has never been part of the Tshkinvali Region and, as the European Union notes, is clearly located to the west of the administrative boundary line of South Ossetia. On 8 November, another stark reminder underlining non-conformity with the Ceasefire Agreement took place when Russian-backed militias entered and forcefully occupied Perevi. Moreover, on 13 December, after having withdrawn for several hours, Russian armed forces returned to Perevi and reoccupied their positions. The continued Russian presence in Perevi means that there is an ongoing threat of the new wave of ethnic cleansing of around 1,000 residents of the village.

Overall, there are up to 10,000 troops located in Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region. Russia is building military bases in Tshkinvali, Djava, Gudauta, Sokhumi and Ochamchire, the latter being the naval base; this is a brazen violation of the norms and principles of international law and its international obligations vis-à-vis the whole international community, including Georgia. The European Union, the United States, NATO and other members of the international community have condemned this increasing militarization of Georgian occupied regions on numerous occasions.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the Russian Federation was not supposed to have any troops other than the so-called "peacekeepers" in either the Tshkinvali Region or Abkhazia. In the Tshkinvali Region, from the Russian side, only a peacekeeping battalion of 500 (plus 300 reserves) was to be deployed, whereas in Abkhazia only up to 2,500-3,000 CIS peacekeepers were permitted with the consent of the Georgian side. **Currently, the number of Russian military forces on Georgian territory is more than 10,000. Furthermore, since Georgia withdrew from the treaties regulating the presence of the peacekeeping forces in Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region, no Russian military forces have a legal mandate and right to be present on the territory of Georgia.**

Because of the continued Russian presence in the occupied Georgian territories, the security situation remains extremely volatile. According to reports

issued after the war by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Council of Europe, the overall situation on the ground is extremely dangerous. Military provocations have already resulted in the killing of 11 Georgian law enforcers and 8 civilians and several dozen wounded.[a] In this context, on 20 January 2008, Russia signed agreements of "Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" with the proxy regimes of Sokhumi and Tshkinvali. These agreements violate Russia's obligations by allowing for the establishment of military bases in the territories of Abkhazia and the Tshkinvali Region, thus further militarizing these regions. Currently, new agreements with proxy regimes are being prepared, inter alia in the field of military cooperation. On 30 April 2009, Russian president Dmitry Medvedev signed an agreement on joint control of the borders with the so-called republics of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Under these agreements, Russia makes a commitment to provide both proxy regimes with assistance in securing and patrolling their borders with Georgia.

It is noteworthy that Russia swiftly put the agreement into practice on the day after it was signed, as 14 armoured vehicles and over 300 Russian soldiers appeared along the administrative border with Georgia's breakaway region of Abkhazia.

It is also noteworthy that the occupants are mining the territories adjacent to the administrative boundary lines and are arranging the wire entanglement along its perimeter. This constitutes a clear violation of the right to free movement of the local population.

At the same time, according to the intelligence information, instead of withdrawing armed forces to the positions held prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Russian occupants are reinforcing their positions and mobilizing their units in the Gali Region, while Russian vessels are patrolling the territorial waters of Georgia from Ganmukhuri to Sokhumi. Some of these violations were well observed in the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May (S/2009/254).

It is essential to outline that Russia plans to sign an agreement with the proxy regime in Sokhumi regarding the deployment of Russian military bases for a term of 49 years . In a similar manner, Russia is planning to deploy military bases in the Tshkinvali Region for 99 years.

D. International mechanism mandated to carry out additional security measures (point 5 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

The Ceasefire Agreement refers to the "international mechanism" meant to supplement and eventually replace responsibilities carried out by the Russian peacekeepers. Since the Russian peacekeepers were mandated to exercise their duties inside the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia, the European Union should also be able to access these regions. Moreover, the militarization of the regions and the lack of international control over illegal activities occurring there (drugs and arms trading, organized crime) require international access to the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia. It is essential that the international community start receiving impartial information about the situation inside the occupied territories on a regular basis.

[a] Civilians killed, 8; policemen killed, 10; civilians injured, 47; policemen injured, 21; armed attacks on civilians, 23; armed attacks on policemen, 34; robberies/lootings, 138; illegal detentions, 41; explosions, 22.

In early September 2008, OSCE dispatched 20 additional military monitoring officers to the territory adjacent to the occupied Tshkinvali Region; since 1 October, around 300 European Union monitors have been deployed in the territories adjacent to the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Currently, neither the European Union monitors nor the OSCE military observers are allowed in the Tshkinvali Region and Abkhazia. Similarly, the European Union Monitoring Mission is mandated to conduct activities throughout the entire territory of Georgia, including in South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The head of the European Union Monitoring Mission, Ambassador Haber, has stated on several occasions that the European Union is asking and knocking on doors but is not being allowed to enter Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office has also made similar statements.

On 22 December, Russia vetoed the continuation of the mandate of the OSCE mission to Georgia, depriving the international community of the last tool to monitor the situation inside the Tshkinvali Region. From January 2009, the Greek chairmanship has elaborated and tabled several draft documents, targeted to maintaining the OSCE presence in Georgia. Nevertheless, after many consultations and debates, no positive results have been achieved. In the end, Russia finally undermined the presence of OSCE in Georgia and on 13 May blocked the project presented by the Greek chairmanship to the Preparatory Committee, which defined the further mandate of the OSCE mission in Georgia. This is a clear violation of Russia's obligations under the 12 August Ceasefire Agreement and the implementing measures of 8 September.

E. Opening of international discussions on the security and stability modalities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (point 6 of the Ceasefire Agreement)

According to the Ceasefire Agreement, the signatories agreed that international discussions would be launched on the modalities of security and stability in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. As a result of the 8 September agreement between the Presidents of France and Russia, the first round of talks was agreed for 15 October 2008 in Geneva.

However, in violation of point 6 of the Ceasefire Agreement, the President of the Russian Federation pre-empted all future discussions regarding stability and security in Abkhazia and South Ossetia by unilaterally recognizing their independence.

On 15 October, the Russian Federation boycotted the plenary session of the Geneva peace talks, which was attended by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and OSCE (as the moderators), and Georgia and the United States (as participants). This was the format agreed among all parties. Furthermore, Russia and the proxy regimes of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali Region also boycotted the meetings of the working groups.

Prior to the second round of Geneva talks, on 18 November, the Russian Federation repeatedly tried to block the continuation of the talks by putting forward absolutely unacceptable ultimatums, such as having a right to veto the individual participants of the Georgian delegation. Such requests were aimed at deliberately subverting the negotiations.

During the third round of Geneva talks, on 17 and 18 December 2008, Russia continued to obstruct the discussions and the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism, which was discussed by the participants. Russia objected to the idea of free humanitarian access and joint visits by the participants, including the co-chairs, to the sensitive areas, which represent the core principles of the mechanism.

Certain progress was achieved during the fourth round of Geneva talks, on 17 and 18 February 2009, where agreement on the incident prevention mechanism was reached between the participants, allowing international organizations to conduct monitoring on the administrative border, which can increase transparency and strengthen security in the region. The first meeting of the mechanism was held on 23 April in Ergneti, but it ended without particular success, largely because of the Russian position on the procedural issues.

While the agreement regulating the prevention of incidents in the occupied territory of Georgia as such is of great importance, the real progress in strengthening security and maintaining stability will depend on the political will of Russia to start the implementation of the incident prevention and response mechanism as soon as possible, particularly vis-à-vis Abkhazia, Georgia.

During the fifth round of Geneva talks, no agreement was reached on the most important issues. Negotiations were marred by the destructive action of Russia and its proxy regimes on the first day, when they refused to enter the talks. Russia's walkout from the meeting on the first day of the fifth round of Geneva talks underscores Russia's negligent approach towards the process as a whole.

Attachment 1

Georgian villages not accessible by Georgian authorities

At present, Georgian authorities cannot exercise control over 129 villages, which used to be under its administration prior to the August war:

Big Liakhvi Valley

1. Tamarasheni
2. Zemo Achabeti
3. Kvemo Achabeti
4. Kurta
5. Kekhvi
6. Kheiti
7. Kemerti
8. Sveri
9. Dzartsemi

Little Liakhvi Valley

10. Eredvi
11. Vanati
12. Beloti
13. Zemo Prisi
14. Satskheneti
15. Atsriskhevi
16. Argvitsi
17. Berula
18. Disevi
19. Ksuisi
20. Charebi

Frone Valley

21. Avnevi
22. Nuli
23. Tighva

Akhalgori District

24. Akhaldaba
25. Akhalgori
26. Akhmaji
27. Balaani
28. Bazuani
29. Bezhanaantkari
30. Bidkhiani
31. Chigoiani
32. Chitiani
33. Chorchani
34. Tskhavati
35. Dabakneti
36. Dadianeti
37. Doretkari
38. Eloiani
39. Ereda
40. Garubani
41. Gavazi
42. Gdu
43. Gezevreti
44. Gudatsveri
45. [illegible]ti
46. Jvarisubani
47. Korinta
48. Largvisi
49. Martiani
50. Makhiareti
51. Midelaani
52. Morbedaani
53. Mosabruni
54. Mshvelieti
55. Mskhlebi
56. Nakhidi

57. Okhiri
58. Pavliani
59. Pirveli Sadzeguri
60. Karaletkari
61. Kenkaani
62. Kurta
63. Kvemo Alevi
64. Shua Alevi
65. Zemo Alevi
66. Zemo Boli
67. Kvemo Boli
68. Zemo Gru
69. Kvemo Gru
70. Tokhta
71. Ukanamkhari
72. Ukanubani
73. Vashlovani
74. Tsiptauri
75. Tsirkoli
76. Tsikhisopeli
77. Chorchokhi
78. Kharbali
79. Kharkelani
80. Khozueti
81. Kanchaveti
82. Kochiani
83. Kveldaba
84. Dzeglevi
85. Zodekhi
86. Boselta
87. Kodijvari
88. Garueti
89. Salbieri
90. Delkani

91. Nagomevi
92. Tsikhisubani
93. Tsigriantkari
94. Petriani
95. Gremiskhevi
96. Dzveli Burghuli
97. Akhali Burghuli
98. Mikeliani
99. Mukhuji
100. Tinikaani
101. Mamulaani
102. Revaziantkari
103. Shaliantkari
104. Khudaliani
105. Karkushaani
106. Tkhilovani

Sachkhere District

107. Perevi

Upper Abkhazia/Kodori Gorge

108. Sakeni
109. Omarishara
110. Gvandra
111. Martskhena Gentsvishi
112. Marjvena Gentsvishi
113. Khutia
114. Zemo Ajara
115. Kvemo Ajara
116. Nakhari
117. Mramba
118. Khetskvara
119. Martskhena Ptishi
120. Marjvena Ptishi
121. Chkhalta

122. Budzguri
123. Shabatkvara
124. Zemo Zima
125. Kvemo Zima
126. Kvabchara
127. Buchukuri
128. Adzgara
129. Tvibrasheni

Attachment 2

Post-war incidents[a]

August

1. On 13 August, Ossetian militiamen assaulted the representatives of "Cartu Bank" in the town of Gori and took away their Ford Expedition vehicle.

2. On 13 August, at about 1300, five Russian-speaking soldiers assaulted Kakhaber Nadiradze (b. in 1979, resident of Chiatura) in the town of Gori, taking away his Jeep Pajero vehicle and other belongings.

3. On 13 August, seven Ossetian paramilitaries assaulted Ivane Elizbarashvili (b. in 1974, resident of the village of Teleti, Gardabani District) near the village of Karaleti and took away his Opel Vectra vehicle.

4. On 13 August, several Ossetian paramilitaries robbed Teimuraz Turzashvili (b. in 1956, resident of Tbilisi), abducting his Volkswagen Golf vehicle.

5. On 13 August, two individuals assaulted Ervand Chegelidze (b. in 1952, resident of Gori) and abducted his Opel Vectra vehicle, No. AMA-845.

6. On 13 August, near the village of Shavshvebi, armed individuals in military uniforms assaulted Malkhaz Natriashvili (b. in 1964, resident of v. Kveshi), abducting his Opel Astra vehicle, No. BOI 785.

7. On 13 August, two Russian-speaking soldiers stopped a minibus in Gori, robbed its driver, Merab Dzotsenidze (b. in 1961, resident of Tbilisi, of 3,500 GEL and took away his Mercedes-Benz minibus.

8. On 13 August, armed criminals attacked Temur Iakobashvili (b. in 1952, resident of v. Kvemo Khvedureti), near the village of Doglaura on a central highway. Iakobashvili was driving his Opel Vectra, No. ILO-503. Temur Iakobashvili was injured and then robbed.

9. On 13 August, in the area of the village of Breti, six unidentified armed Ossetian criminals hijacked a Jeep Grand Cherokee (MHM-970), property of a Georgian company, Rus-Energo.

10. On 13 August, a UAZ-type vehicle, No. PSP-452, belonging to Gori Emergency Service 3, was stolen from the Gori Military Hospital area.

11. On 14 August, the house of Mediko Sukhitashvili, resident of the village of Karaleti, was burned.

12. On 15 August, six Russian-speaking soldiers assaulted Nikoloz Khmiadashvili (b. in 1961, resident of Gori) in the village of Rekha, Gori District, and took away his Vaz-21011 vehicle.

13. On 16 August, armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped Vazha Kopadze (b. 1959, resident of the village of Dvani, Kareli District) in the village of Breti, Kareli District, and took away his Vaz-2103 vehicle.

[a] This is an incomplete list of illegal activities and ceasefire violations by Russian troops and separatist paramilitaries. The Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to receive reports on earlier and latest incidents both within and near the conflict zones.

14. On 16 August, armed Russian-speaking soldiers robbed Temur Saakashvili (b. in 1958, resident of Tbilisi) near the village of Mejvriskhevi, Gori District, taking away his Vaz-2103 vehicle.

15. On 16 August, a flat was robbed in Gori on Tsereteli St., No. 2, which belonged to Sonia Bitadze (b. in 1969, resident of Gori).

16. On 18 August, cornfields in the village of Dzevera belonging to Nona Bukhradze (b. in 1969, resident of Ninoshvili St., No. 102) were burned down.

17. On 18 August, armed Ossetians assaulted Nugzar Gamgebeli (b. in 1956, resident of v. Kelktseula, Gori District), abducting his Opel Astra vehicle, No. HYH-682.

18. On 20 August, a shop was robbed at Shindisi highway, No. 7, which belonged to Amiran Khakhutashvili (b. in 1962).

19. On 24 August, Russian soldiers stopped a Nissan car in Poti which belonged to the Caucasus bureau of the Associated Press, kidnapping journalists Davit Pipinashvili (citizen of Georgia) and Raul Galego (citizen of Spain). After negotiations between Russian officers and Georgian police, they were released.

20. On 24 August, Ossetians and Russians robbed a shop in Gori, Vologda District.

21. On 24 August, Nanuli Makrakhidze (registered at Muskhelishvili St., No. 54, Gori) was killed by a bomb explosion near the military base in Gori, Tsmindatskali area.

22. On 24 August, a Russian-Ossetian group stole a Golf 3 car, No. JIM-105, belonging to Jimsher Kachidze (b. in 1979, resident of v. Kvibisi) in the village of Rekhi, from Badri Karelashvili's household.

23. On 24 August, in the village of Koshka, Abe Gobozov, resident of v. Khelchua, shot and injured two residents of the village of Koshka: Guram Javakhi (b. in 1938) and Arkadi Tatiuri (b. in 1961).

24. On 25 August, near the railway station in Khashuri, the body of Zviad Turmanidze (b. in 1981, resident of v. Kvenatkotsa, Kareli Region) was found. The body had traces of several serious injuries.

25. On 25 August, Ossetians in military uniforms injured George Kasradze (b. in 1941, resident of v. Ergneti).

26. On 25 August, Nodar Kareli (b. in 1953, resident of v. Tkviavi), stepped on a bomb that exploded. He was taken to hospital, where he was provided with corresponding treatment.

27. On 25 August, Russian soldiers insulted and beat up Georgian police officer Ramaz Jvania (b. in 1979) in Poti. Currently, Jvania is undergoing medical treatment.

28. On 26 August, the body of an unidentified male was found in the village of Shindisi, Gori District.

29. On 26 August, Zaza Tsereteli (b. in 1985, resident of v. Ergneti) declared that he had been injured by Ossetians near public school No. 3, Amilakhvari St.

30. On 26 August, Ossetian separatists released Tamaz Sirbiladze's children, who had been kidnapped during the war. The children had been tortured and beaten. Tamaz Sirbiladze is a resident of the village of Variani, Gori District.

31. On 28 August, Ossetian separatists stole cattle which belonged to Mikheil Ginturi (b. in 1939, resident of v. Mejvriskhevi).

32. On 30 August, Ossetian paramilitaries kidnapped four Georgian beekeepers from a beekeeping farm in the Dzirula valley. Their whereabouts are still unknown.

33. On 30 August, armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped Nugzar Gamgebeli (b. in 1956, resident of the village of Kelktseuli, Gori District) in the village of Shindisi, Gori District, and took away his Opel Astra vehicle.

September

34. On 1 September, four armed Ossetian paramilitaries attacked the house of Kvinikadze family in the village of Abanos Koda, Kareli District, killing Nora Kvinikadze (b. in 1936) and injuring her son Giorgi Kvinikadze (b. in 1962) and her grandson Raul Kvinikadze (b. in 1988).

35. On 1 September, unidentified individuals injured Nodar Berkenashvili (b. in 1953, resident of v. Shindisi).

36. On 1 September, a cow belonging to Zurab Makasarashvili (b. in 1943, resident of v. Marana) was stolen.

37. On 2 September, two Russian soldiers and four Ossetian paramilitaries driving an armoured vehicle approached the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Akhalubani, Gori District. They threatened Georgian police officers Badri Gogidze, Emzar Ghonghadze, Kakhaber Metreveli, Mamuka Maisuradze, Shalva Nebieridze, Ivane Datashvili, Ioseb Melanashvili and Levan Gigauri and took away their rifles and Makarov pistols. They also abducted their Toyota police vehicle and a Ford vehicle of a passer-by, Ilia Mighrajanashvili (b. in 1984, resident of the village of Akhalubani).

38. On 3 September, unidentified individuals stole cattle belonging to Iakob Begeluri, resident of the village of Disevi, Gori District.

39. On 8 September, Russian soldiers and Ossetian paramilitaries detained two Polish TV journalists, Dariush Bokhatkevich and Martin Vesolovski, as well as their driver, Levan Guliashvili, near the village of Karaleti, taking away their cameras and car. On 9 September, they were released.

40. On 8 September, Nodar Tatulashvili (b. in 1960, resident of v. Plavismani), was wounded with a knife in the breast area. The incident took place in Plavismani.

41. On 9 September, Zhora Finavriti (b. in 1938, resident of v. Brostleti), was injured after a bomb exploded in his own orchard in v. Brotsleti, Gori District.

42. On 10 September, at about 1015, Ossetian paramilitaries opened fire from the Russian checkpoint at Karaleti, wounding one Georgian police officer, Kakha Tsotniashvili, who later died at the hospital.

43. On 10 September, Zaza Pavliashvili (b. in 1970, resident of v. Dzevera) was injured in his village.

44. On 10 September, Vasil Javakhishvili (b. in 1938, resident of v. Ksuisi) was injured by Ossetians in his village.

45. On 11 September, Ossetian separatists brutally beat up Mikhael Tukhareli (b. in 1940 in v. Disevi, Gori District). Later, Ossetians robbed him and burned his house down.

46. On 11 September, a Ford (private vehicle) was stolen in Gori, parked at Stalin St.

47. On 12 September, Ossetian paramilitaries burned nine houses of ethnic Georgians in the village of Eredvi, Little Liakhvi Valley.

48. On 12 September, Ossetian paramilitaries beat up Vasil Javakhishvili, an ethnic Georgian living in the village of Ksuisi, Tskinvali District.

49. On 13 September, Ossetian paramilitaries kidnapped six residents of the villages of Disevi and Koshka, Gori District, poured gasoline on them and threatened to burn them alive if they did not abandon their villages.

50. On 13 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries opened fire towards the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi District, killing one Georgian police officer, Besik Khulordava.

51. On 15 September, at 1345, seven armed Ossetian paramilitaries stopped a Georgian minibus near the village of Mereti, Gori District, beat up the driver and his companion, vandalized the vehicle and threatened to burn the bus together with its passengers if seen again in the area.

52. On 15 September, Ossetian paramilitaries looted and then burned down the houses of Vladimer Bolashvili in the village of Ditsi, Gori District, and Jimsher Lomsadze in the village of Zemo Nikozi, Gori District.

53. On 16 September, Ossetian paramilitaries opened fire on residents of the village of Brotsleti, Gori District, who were working in their orchards and had to flee back to their houses. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

54. On 16 September, Emir Mindiashvili (b. in 1958, resident of v. Ditsi) was injured by Ossetians in his village.

55. On 16 September, at 1330, six armed Ossetian paramilitaries entered the village of Ditsi, Gori District, robbed the house of Jimsher Markozashvili, shot in the air to frighten the local residents and severely beat up one of them, Emir Mindiashvili (aged 51).

56. On 16 September, at 1500, Ossetian paramilitaries devastated the farm owned by Otar Koniashvili in the village of Kveshi, Gori District, stealing its livestock.

57. On 17 September, Ossetian paramilitaries robbed the farm owned by Gocha Giunashvili in the village of Kveshi, Gori District, assaulting its guard and stealing its livestock.

58. On 18 September, two cows belonging to Suliko Gigauri (b. in 1931, resident of v. Kitsnisi) were stolen by Ossetians.

59. On 18 September, between 1200 and 1400, five Ossetian paramilitaries robbed the houses of Tamaz Kopadze and Gocha Korashvili in the village of Dvani, Kareli District, and then set those and several other houses on fire.

60. On 19 September, near the village of Megvrekisi, two Ossetians hijacked an Opel, No. BOI-598, belonging to Bondo Chubinidze (b. in 1971, resident of Gori, Gorgasali St., No. 14). The Ossetian criminals stole his and his passenger David Chubinidze's (b. in 1970, resident of Gori, Sukhishvili St., No. 163) cellphones.

61. On 20 September, Vepkhia Gegelashvili (b. in 1973, resident of v. Khvedureti) was injured by unidentified individuals.

62. On 21 September, George Melnikov (b. in 1986, resident of v. Variani) was injured by a bomb left by Russian occupants in his own garden. The bomb exploded and he received major injuries.

63. On 21 September, at about 1900, Abkhaz paramilitaries opened fire at the village of Khurcha, Zugdidi District, killing one Georgian police officer, Ramaz Kitia, and wounding three more.

64. On 21 September, Ossetian paramilitaries burned four houses owned by ethnic Georgians in the village of Muguti, Znauri District.

65. On 22 September, two Georgian police officers were wounded as a result of a mine explosion in the village of Khurcha, Zugdidi District. Currently, they are undergoing medical treatment. The mine was apparently left there by Abkhaz paramilitaries, who had withdrawn from th[illegible]ge earlier.

66. On 22 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries kidnapped 15-year-old Irakli Dzhalagonia from the village of Zemo Barghebi, Gali District, and are demanding a ransom of $50,000 from his family.

67. On 22 September, Georgian police officers saw a Russian reconnaissance plane above the villages of Khurvaleti and Tsitelubani, Gori District, which was taking photos of the Baku-Supsa oil pipeline. The unmanned aerial vehicle was shot down.

68. On 24 September, Abkhaz paramilitaries kidnapped four ethnic Georgians, Papuna Karaia (b. in 1980), Bezhan Ubiria (b. in 1980), Gogita Kvirkvia (b. in 1983) and Badri Akhalaia (b. in 1978), from the village of Otobaia, Gali District. They were released on the next day only after their families paid the ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

69. On 25 September, at about 1715, 15 armed Ossetian paramilitaries driving a UAZ-type truck assaulted the workers of the road-building company Ashtrom at a sand quarry near the village of Orchosani, Akhalgori District, taking away their belongings and the company's Ford Transit minibus.

70. On 25 September, in the village of Kitruli, Ossetian criminals robbed Zurab Dotiashvili, resident of v. Kirbala, and stole 46 cows.

71. On 26 September, at night, Ossetian militiamen entered the village of Vanati (Jojiaant settlement) and burned the remaining houses.

72. On 27 September, three Ossetians dressed in military uniforms and driving a Niva entered the village of Zemo Nikozi. They were forcing the local population to accept Ossetian passports or be forced to leave the territory and promising that their houses would be burned.

73. On 29 September, Ossetian militiamen robbed the houses of Sandro Huridze and Vazha Gelashvili in Akhalgori.

October

74. On 2 October, Ossetian militiamen entered the village of Kere, where they menaced the local population with machine guns and burned one house.

75. On 3 October, in the town of Gori, near the military base, two teenagers, Vaja Elbakidze and George Maisuradze, were injured by a mine explosion.

76. On 3 October, at 1000, Russian militaries were disseminating proclamations in the Georgian villages of Chuburkhinji, Pichori and Otobaia, Gali District.

77. On 3 October, Russian militaries occupied the premises of the village of Lukhori school and started digging trenches and mining the adjacent territories. The study process has been ceased in this school.

78. On 4 October, in the villages of Megvrekisi and Ergneti, an Ossetian gang headed by so-called "Tklipiani" (other details are not known) was looting and searching houses. They were using Mitsubishi Pajero and UAZ cars with no number plates.

79. On 5 October, at 0330, one police officer was injured after fire was opened from the direction of the Russian checkpoint in the village of Variani.

80. On 6 October, Russian militaries were demanding alcohol from the Gegerdava family in the village of Sida, Gali District. They insulted the members of this family and shot Mindia Gegerdava to death.

81. On 6 October, at 0050, in the village of Pakhulani, Tsalenjikha District, two mortar shells (82 mm) were dropped near the highway, fired from the territory of Abkhazia. At 0710, two shells of the same calibre were dropped in the centre of the village of Pakhulani, 200 m east of the Ilori River.

82. On 6 October, at 0820, in the area adjacent to the Enguri dam, a Russian army Ural-type heavy truck drove in the direction of the village of Jvari, when the European Union monitors heard the noise caused by the explosion.

83. On 6 October, Ossetian militiamen stopped nine European Union monitors, who were conducting their mission in two vehicles, and two Belgian journalists. Their personal belongings, money, equipment and mobile phones were stolen.

84. On 9 October, Ossetian militiamen beat Omar Kasradze, the resident of v. Ergneti, who was taken to the Gori hospital.

85. On 9 October, in the village of Mosabruni, Akhalgori District, servicemen of the Ossetian Ministry of Defence separate mountain battalion (Bala Betsauti is the commander) opened fire and robbed the house of a local resident.

86. On 10 October, the residents of the village of Satikhari of the Tskinvali Region once again robbed the school in the village of Ksuisi; the expensive hearing equipment donated by the United Nations was stolen.

87. On 11 October, three Russian fighters violated Georgian airspace. For half an hour they were flying over the territories of Gori, Tskhinvali and Akhalgori.

88. On 12 October, at 1049, in the village of Zemo Nikozi, two mines with a timing mechanism exploded at 15-minute intervals.

89. On 12 October, Ossetian militia looted the house of the Aleksishvili family in the village of Boli, Akhalgori District.

90. On 13 October, Russian planes violated Georgian airspace twice: at 0957, two planes crossed the air border near Staphanstsminda and at 1029, three military planes entered Georgian airspace and flew over the territories of Oni, Sachkhere, Java, Tskhinvali and Kazbegi.

91. On 14 October, near the village of Dadianeti, Ossetian militiamen kidnapped a 12-year-old boy and requested ransom.

92. On 15 October, in the village of Sakasheti, a local resident was killed after the explosion of a mine left by the Russian occupants; another civilian, Genadi Kiknadze, received serious injuries.

93. On 15 October, at 1230, a Russian military helicopter entered from the direction of the Gromi Valley, flew over the village of Mejvriskhevi and left towards Akhalgori.

94. On 15 October, in the villages of Kekhvi, Kurta and Achabeti, Ossetian looters divided the property and land of Georgians and are harvesting their crops.

95. On 16 October, Ossetian militiamen kidnapped a herdsman and his cattle from the village of Zemo Nikozi.

96. On 16 October, Ossetian separatists stole cattle from the village of Korinta, Akhalgori District.

97. On 16 October, Ossetian separatists detained two local Georgians while they were cutting wood near the village of Akhmaji, Akhalgori District. The Ossetians stole their two ZIL-131 vehicles and electric saws.

98. On 16 October, in the territory adjacent to the village of Zemo Khviti, Gori District, four Ossetians attacked inhabitants of the village: Giorgi Lazarashvili (b. in 1943), Georgi Gogishvili (b. in 1957) and Jumber Ergemlidze: they hijacked Lazarashvili's vehicle (Mitsubishi Montero, No. OOO-010) and stole 56 cows. Later, Lazarashvili, Gogishvili and Ergemlidze were released.

99. On 16 October, Ossetian paramilitary forces entered the villages of Zardiaantkari and Gugutiaantkari, Gori District, and burned the remaining houses.

100. On 17 October, at night, Ossetians opened fire from automatic rifles at the village of Nikozi, Gori District.

101. On 18 October, in the morning, a Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was flying over the village of Nikozi, Gori District. Later it left in the direction of Tskhinvali.

102. On 18 October, Ossetian separatists shut down a water pipeline from the Patara Liakhvi Gorge towards Gori District. As a result, 17 villages of the Gori District were left without water.

103. On 18 October at about 1530, Ossetian separatists blew up the bridge in the village of Adzvi, Gori District.

104. On 18 October, Ossetian separatists closed and took away an electric transformer from the village of Zemo Okona, Znauri District, aiming to force the Georgian population out of the village.

105. On 19 October, at 0700, fire, including from mortars, was opened from the Abkhazian side towards the village of Khurcha. One house of a local resident was significantly damaged.

106. On 19 October, at 0530, an Abkhaz separatist blew up the bridge connecting the village of Tagiloni, Gali District, with the village of Shamgona, Zugdidi District.

107. On 21 October, a Georgian police car was blown up by a remote-controlled mine in the village of Avlevi, Kareli Region. As a result, one policeman, Giorgi Pertenava, was wounded.

108. On 21 October, 40 armoured vehicles and several hundred Russian soldiers entered the territory of Akhalgori District from Tskhinvali.

109. On 21 October, Russian occupants did not allow pupils from the village of Saberio, Gali District, to go to school in Tsalenjikha. About 60 children were left without access to schools.

110. On 21 October, a remote-controlled bomb exploded in a mess hall in the village of Chegali. The building where the mess hall is located is used by Russian occupants. It has been frequently visited by Georgian workers and, presumably, the explosion targeted them. A cook working there was injured.

111. On 23 October, Ossetian paramilitary forces detained Beka Kalandadze (b. in 1979) and Lasha Tsintsadze (b. in 1989), residents of the village of Muguti, Znauri Region. They were released later.

112. On 24 October, in the village of Khurvaleti, Gori District, Ossetian separatists attacked a delegation of the Georgian Ministry of Education, which visited the local school. Ossetians tried to seize their vehicle and personal belongings, but the locals helped the delegation.

113. On 24 October, at 1000, Abkhazian separatists blew up the railway bridge connecting the villages of Shamgona and Tagiloni.

114. On 25 October, at 0115 and 0900, mortar shells were launched from Abkhazian territories to the village of Mujava, which damaged the house of Otar Sabulua.

115. On 25 October, when the governor of the Tsalenjikha Region, Gia Mebonia, was inspecting the house that had been attacked the night before, a mine exploded, killing him and wounding the owner of the house, Otar Sabulua, and policeman Zviad Lagvilava. Otar Sabulua died of his injuries.

116. On 25 October, Ossetian separatists appropriated two buses belonging to Georgian drivers. The buses had been donated to Akhalgori for local purposes by the Georgian President.

117. On 26 October, in the village of Artsevi, Tskhinvali Region, the representatives of the separatist militia detained members of the European Union Monitoring Mission and later released them.

118. On 26 October, Ossetian separatists expelled Givi Mamamtavrishvili together with his four family members and Anastasia Gigauri, together with her two family members, from their houses in the village of Ikoti, Akhalgori District, for not knowing the Ossetian language.

119. On 27 October, the body of 19-year-old Alika Khuntsaria was found in a well in the village of Gudava, Gali District. According to the testimonies of the witnesses, Khuntsaria had been stopped by Russians at the checkpoint and verbally abused for carrying a Georgian ID. Later he was found murdered.

120. On 27 October, Russian occupants demanded that the local population clean the territory of the local graveyard, where they planned to place a military installation.

121. On 28 October, Abkhazians and Russian occupants mined all the shores of the Enguri River used by local Georgians for crossing and accessing Georgian-controlled territories.

122. On 28 October, Ossetians kidnapped six inhabitants of the village of Zerti from a forest near the village of Kirbali, Gori District.

123. On 29 October, the security guard of school No. 1 of the Akhalgori settlement, Tamaz Varduashvili, found a bombshell in the schoolyard, which exploded in his hands. The injured man was taken to Tbilisi Ghudushauri Hospital.

124. On 29 October, in the village of Ghumurishi, Gali region, 28-year-old Linda Shakaia set off a mine, which had been left by the Russian occupants. As a result of the explosion, Shakaia lost her upper limbs.

125. On 30 October, Ossetian separatists opened fire at a Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Ergneti from Tskhinvali; the fire continued for 20 minutes.

126. On 31 October, Ossetians exploded the bridge near Gori connecting the two villages of Kveshi and Zemo Artsevi.

127. On 31 October, Ossetians arrested journalists of the Georgian public channel who were preparing a broadcast regarding the explosion of the bridge near Artsevi. Later, the journalists were released.

128. On 31 October, in the village of Largvisi, Ossetian militia appropriated several sheep belonging to a shepherd, Nugzar Shermadini, who resisted. Ossetians killed his remaining sheep using machine gun fire.

129. On 31 October, Abkhazian separatists established a curfew restricting the movement of civilians and transport after 2200. They check passports of local residents. Eight persons have been arrested for violating this regime.

November

130. On 1 November, Georgian police arrested Jacob Tekhov, resident of the village of Disevi, for carrying an F-1 hand grenade.

131. On 1 November, Russian occupants blew up three bridges in Gali, near the villages of Khurcha and Nabakevi. The movement of the local population is restricted, and all the connecting routes to Georgian-controlled territories are mined.

132. On 1 November, a resident of Akhalgori Nodar Basharuli was abused in his own shop by Ossetians. They also opened fire at his shop and stole alcoholic drinks and food from the shop. Basharuli was forced to move to Georgian-controlled territory and ask the Georgian authorities for assistance.

133. On 2 November, six Georgians were kidnapped from the forest near the village of Kirbali, Gori District. On 11 November, they were released.

134. On 4 November, 43-year-old Koba Dahkoshvili was kidnapped from the village of Kvemo Khviti, and escaped the next morning.

135. On 5 November, fire was opened from Tskhinvali towards Georgian checkpoints near the village of Zemo Nikozi.

136. On 5 November, Alik Gigolaev, a resident of the village of Zemo Artsevi, was killed by unknown persons near the village of Korkula.

137. On 5 November, Russians robbed the house of Nino Tsinamdzgvrishvili, resident of v. Kanchabeti, Akhalgori District.

138. On 5 November, Ossetians robbed the house of Givi Tatunishvili in the village of Kanchaveti, Akhalgori District. The owner was beaten up and his cattle stolen.

139. On 6 November, the house of Mstkheta-Mtianeti Governor Tsezar Chocheli was robbed in Akhalgori by the head of the separatist militia (police), Ilia Khubulov. He stole wooden construction material using a truck belonging to Anzor Bestaev (nicknamed "Khiva").

140. On 6 November, at 2300, Ossetians opened fire from the village of Disevi towards the Georgian village of Koshka. The fire did not cease for about an hour.

141. On 6 November, Ossetians arrested Zurab Kobaladze in the village of Avnevi, Znauri District. The person is mentally unhealthy. Kobaladze was placed in an isolated cell in the Tskinvali KGB building.

142. On 6 November, three anti-tank mines were found on a footpath connecting the Gali District village of Tagiloni to the village of Shamgona in Zugdidi District.

143. The Georgian population of Gali were leaving their homes. From the 40 remaining families of the village of Nabakievi, 10 left within a few days in the beginning of November.

144. On 7 November, Abkhazian separatists started seizing IDs, passports and other documents from the Georgian population in Gali District.

145. On 7 November, Abkhazian separatists demanded 500 lari for the release of 70-year-old Dzadzamia, who was arrested on the allegation of illegally crossing the so-called Abkhazian border.

146. On 7 November, Abkhazians arrested Giga Dgebuadze and Zuri Jobava, who were visiting their relatives in the village of Otobaia, Gali District. Their Georgian passports were seized and they were taken to Gali police.

147. On 8 November, a group of 50 Ossetian militia opened a checkpoint in the village of Perevi, Sachkhere District.

148. On 8 November, Abkhazians started to collect food for Russian occupants from the Georgian population of the villages of Chuburkhinji and Saberio. The extortion was conducted by the head of the local administration, Anzor Kirtadze, and representatives of the Russian Ministry of Defence. The local population is unable to resist.

149. On 8 November, Abkhazians arrested eight Georgians and accused them of illegally crossing the border, carrying arms and narcotics. The border is closed, and all the passes are controlled. Only members of international organizations and personnel working at the Enguri plant are allowed to enter Abkhazian-controlled territories.

150. On 10 November, at 0715, in the village of Dvani, Kareli District, two policemen, Imeda Kakhniashvili and Tamaz Khachapuridze, died of a mine explosion while patrolling; the mine was put there by Ossetian separatists. A group of police officers arrived at the site to assist, but a remote-controlled bomb exploded, wounding three of the officers: Giorgi Shubitidze, Giorgi Mdinaradze and Enis Jonidava.

151. On 11 November, the bus connecting the village of Zemo Bargebi to Zugdidi was stopped by Abkhazians. Later, the drivers were called to Abkhazian police and asked to pay permanent taxes for travelling to Zugdidi.

152. On 11 November, several residents of Gali District were arrested for illegally crossing the Enguri River (the bridge was blown up) near the village of Tagiloni. They were forced to pay 10,000-15,000 roubles, and those who were unable to pay were taken to Gali police.

153. On 12 November, the Russian occupants (Chechen and Armenian soldiers) beat up three Georgian youngsters in the Gali District, who were taken to hospital.

154. On 13 November, the Abkhazian police officers of Tkvarcheli District started to seize Georgian IDs and mobile phones from the Georgian population. They arrested two members of the Tsokolia family, who were taken to Tkvarcheli police.

155. On 14 November, a mine explosion killed cattle in the village of Mujava, Tsalenjikha District.

156. On 15 November, Abkhazians opened fire towards Georgian police patrolling near the village of Kalagali (close to Pakhulani). One policeman, Zurab Jejelava, died of his injuries. Fire was reopened when European Union monitors arrived at the site.

157. On 16 November, Ossetian separatists arrested Khashuri residents Tristan Gugutishvili and Vasil Simonishvili near the village of Kirkula, Tskhinvali District. They were released the next morning.

158. On 16 November, a Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was found near the village of Kere, Gori District.

159. On 17 November, another Russian unmanned aerial vehicle was found in the village of Plavi, Gori District; the population called the police and a group of deminers arrived at the site. After their arrival, the remote-controlled mine attached to the unmanned aerial vehicle exploded and killed two deminers, Giorgi Skhvitaridze and Marat Nozadze. Eight more police officers were wounded, as well as a 10-year-old child who was standing close to the site.

160. On 18 November, in the village of Ksuisi, Tskhinvali District, Ossetian militiamen killed Ramaz Shoshitaishvili.

161. On 20 November, at 0645, two Russian armoured vehicles entered the village of Ganmukhuri from Otobaia, followed by armed militants. They opened fire at the

Georgian police checkpoint in Ganmukhuri from machine guns, mortars, grenade launchers and armoured vehicles. The fire lasted for about 15 minutes. They fire damaged the house of local resident Gogeli Pertaia. The occupants mined the road from Ganmukhuri to Otobaia. The second incident occurred at 1030 when Russians opened intensive fire from mortars to the Georgian checkpoint in Ganmukhuri. The fire lasted five minutes. European Union monitors saw two combat helicopters flying over Ganmukhuri at a lower altitude when they visited the site of the accident.

162. On 21 November, Ossetians blew up the radio transmission tower and station in the village of Chorchana, Khashuri District. This station and tower were previously used for the Baku-Supsa pipeline operation.

163. On 23 November, at around 1815, the Russian occupational forces stationed near the village of Odzisi, Akhalgori District, opened fire as the motorcade of the President of Georgia, Mikheil Saakashvili, and the President of Poland, Lech Kaczynski, was passing by.

164. On 25 November, Abkhazian separatists entered the village of Pakhulani; they tried to count the number of the existing population.

165. On 26 November, two Georgians were abducted from territories adjacent to the village of Dirbi: Koba Khatashvili (b. in 1980) and Omar Mazmishvili (b. 1983). They were released after one week of detention.

166. On 27 November, a resident of Gali, Irina Mebonia, was kidnapped. On 3 December, her body was found near the village of Nabakevi.

167. On 30 November, Ossetian separatists opened fire at Georgian positions in the village of Plavismani.

December

168. On 2 December, fire was opened towards the Georgian village of Gugutiantkari, Gori District.

169. On 5 December, at 0815, Ossetian separatists fired form the village of Khelchua to the Georgian police station in the village of Mereti. Separatists missed the target and damaged the premises of a neighbouring house of a local resident.

170. On 10 December, at 0600, a remote-controlled explosive device exploded on Pkhveni Bridge, near the village of Nikozi, Gori District, while the officers of the Shida Kartli Patrol Police were patrolling the area. There were no casualties as a result of the explosion, although the patrol car was damaged.

171. On 10 December, at 1700, fire was opened towards the armoured vehicle of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mission patrol. Fire came from the territory controlled by Ossetian separatists, not far from the village of Khviti, Gori District. The incident did not cause any casualties or injuries, although the vehicle was damaged.

172. On 12 December, early in the morning, Russian military troops left the territory of the village of Perevi for eight hours. In order to ensure security and order, Georgian police started taking positions in the village. Backed by one armoured personnel carrier and a platoon, Russian military troops returned to Perevi at approximately 1700 and regained the position they had left in the morning.

173. On 13 December, at 0900, Russian occupants started reinforcing their positions in Perevi; they deployed around 300 airborne personnel from six combat helicopters and moved the mountain battalion to the village. Russian occupants, threatening to open fire at units of Georgian police deployed in the village, demanded that they pull back from the village. Aiming to ease the rising tension, Georgian policemen had to withdraw from Perevi. European Union monitors and observers from the OSCE mission to Georgia, together with several European Union ambassadors, also witnessed the re-entering of Perevi village by Russian occupants.

174. On 17 December, at 2100, the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Khurvaleti, Gori Region, came under automatic weapon fire from Russian-occupied territory. As a result, one police officer, Shalva Simonishvili, was gravely wounded and placed in Gori hospital.

175. On 23 December, early in the morning, the family of Otar Gogokhia was blown up by a mine (the family was going to Zugdidi in a horse carriage) near the village of Chuburkhinji. Four persons were injured; two of them were brought to Zugdidi hospital and the other two were not allowed to go to Zugdidi by Russian soldiers. All the access roads, passes, bridges and other points are mined by Russians and Abkhazians, which threatens the lives and health of those approaching the so-called border between Abkhazia and Georgia.

176. On 24 December, heavy automatic weapon fire was noticed on the Ossetian side near the village of Koshka. In the evening, several shots were fired at Georgian police positions, causing no damage or injuries.

177. On 27 December, at 2330, the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Koshki, Gori District, came under fire form the direction of Russian-occupied territories. As a result, an employee of the Shida Kartli regional police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Lavrenti Panchulidze, was wounded.

178. On 30 December, at 2100, automatic weapon fire was opened at a Georgian checkpoint in the village of Koshki. Nobody was injured.

January 2009

179. On 4 January, at 0800, a Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Ganmukhuri, Zugdidi District, came under intensive fire from Russian-controlled territory, mainly from the village of Pichori, Gali District. Machine guns as well as mortars were used. No one was injured.

180. On 4 January, the family of Demur Kiria was robbed by residents of the village of Tagiloni, Gali District. Demur Kiria was kidnapped and found murdered on 5 January.

181. On 8 January, at 0500, Abkhazians and Russians opened fire from automatic weapons and grenade launchers towards the Georgian village of Orsantia. They fired more than 15 shells. The unexploded shells were found in the yard of the Kvaraia family. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

182. On 11 January, at 2200, Ossetians and Russians opened fire at the police station in the village of Zemo Nikozi. Automatic weapons as well as grenade launchers were used. The incident lasted 20 minutes. Nobody was injured.

183. On 13 January, at 2300, Abkhazians and Russians attacked a Georgian police checkpoint in Rukhi from the direction of Chuburkhinji. The attack lasted for 20 minutes and was launched using automatic weapons. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

184. On 14 January, at 1420, the Georgian police checkpoint in the village of Koshka was attacked from Ossetian-controlled territory in close proximity to the village of Disevi. The attack was launched from grenade launchers and automatic weapons. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

185. On 16 January, at approximately 1000, as a result of firing from the Russian-occupied territory, an employee of the Shida Kartli Regional Police, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mamuka Kakhniashvili (b. in 1982), was killed on the territory of a Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Knolevi. According to the investigation, the bullet was fired from a sniper rifle with a silencer.

186. On 18 January, at 0500, the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Koki, Zugdidi District, came under fire from the Russian-occupied territory. The firing was conducted with machine guns as well as mortars, as a result of which an employee of the Second Division of Special Tasks, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was wounded and consequently transferred to the hospital.

187. On 19 January, at 1700, a police pickup vehicle came under fire from the Russian-occupied territory while patrolling near the Georgian police checkpoint situated in the village of Dvani, Kareli District. The intensive shelling from the Russian-occupied territory was conducted with machine guns and lasted for 20 minutes. As a result of the firing, several employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were shot and wounded, namely, Levan Gogilashvili and Mamuka Janiashvili, who were transferred to Gori military hospital.

188. On 23 January, early in the morning, a resident of Gali, Tengiz Akubardia, tried to drive to Zugdidi from Gali in order to take his baby son to a doctor. He was requested to pay $300 by Abkhazians in order to let him drive through the checkpoint. He could not pay the amount and drove his car to his wife, waiting for him on the other side of Enguri bridge. Abkhazians opened fire that caused injuries to one passenger in Akubardia's car.

189. On 24 January, in the afternoon, fire was opened at the OSCE patrol monitoring the situation near Akhmaji. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

190. On 25 January, close to afternoon, two Russian Mi-24s entered Georgian-controlled airspace from Ergneti and flew over Georgian police checkpoints in the villages of Knolevi, Gogeti, Dvani, Nikozi, Ditsi and Khurvaleti and then from Lamiskana and Akhmaji left for Akhalgori.

191. On 27 January, 14-year-old Ioseb Khorkheli was injured as a result of a hand grenade explosion in the schoolyard in the village of Kirbali. The boy received serious injuries and was hospitalized.

192. On 27 January, at about 1400, fire was opened at the Odzisi police checkpoint near the so-called administrative border with the Akhalgori District. The incident took place when European Union and OSCE monitors were patrolling near the site.

193. On 28 January, at 2300, fire from automatic weapons was opened on a Georgian police checkpoint on the Enguri bridge, near the village of Rukhi. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

194. On 29 January, late at night, Russian soldiers were demanding food from the Mebonia family in the village of Nabakevi, Gali District. A member of the family, Koba Mebonia, resisted and was killed at the gate of his house. The body was taken by the soldiers in order to hide evidence.

195. On 31 January, at 1100, European Union monitors together with Lithuanian journalists were visiting the village of Shamgona in order to prepare a story about the explosion of the bridge in the village of Tagiloni, on the other side of the Enguri river. Abkhazians and Russians shot several times from automatic rifles in the air in order to disrupt the recordings. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

February

196. On 2 February, at 1500, a Georgian police checkpoint was attacked with automatic rifles in the village of Knolevi from so-called South Ossetia. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

197. On 7 February, at 0700, gunmen operating from the Georgian territory under Russian occupation assaulted a car moving on the main east-west highway and abducted Malkhaz Beuklishvili, an official from the Georgian Football Federation. Mr. Beuklishvili was driven towards territory currently under Russian occupation in the stolen vehicle. The gunmen demanded ransom in exchange for the hostage. Beuklishvili was released on 8 February in the evening.

198. On 7 February, in the evening, the Abkhazian and Russian militaries wounded, near the village of Khurcha, Zura Bobokhua, who was trying to reach Georgian-controlled territories from the village of Nabakevi. He was taken to Zugdidi hospital for treatment.

199. On 9 February, at about 2330, the Georgian police station in the village of Mereti was attacked from the Ossetian side. Automatic rifles were used during the attack. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

200. On 10 February, at around 1030, armed South Ossetian militiamen kidnapped two monitoring officers of the OSCE mission in Georgia near the village of Adzvi, Gori District. The monitoring officers were held on Russian-occupied territory, in the town of Tskinvali. Later they were released.

201. On 10 February, at around 1500, Georgian journalists from the Imedi and 1st TV channels were detained by Ossetian militiamen and released within half an hour.

202. On 11 February, at about 1220, Russian occupying forces deployed about 50 personnel and one armoured personnel carrier near the village of Kvemo Nikozi, in Georgian-controlled territory, and blocked the Georgian police checkpoint. They started building up fortifications.

203. On 12 February, at 2000, fire from automatic rifles was opened at the Georgian village of Koda from Russian- and Ossetian-controlled territories. Several houses were damaged. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

204. On 13 February, in the evening, a fuse exploded in the Ostauri military base, severely injuring three cleaning ladies, one of whom died in Gori military hospital.

205. On 22 February, at 1630, the Georgian police station in the village of Knolevi was attacked from the South Ossetian side with automatic weapons. Only the police station was damaged. The attack did not leave anyone injured.

206. On 26 February, about 50 residents of Gali District were forced to leave their houses and move to Ganmukhuri. The reason for the escape was the coercion and intimidation by Abkhazian militia and Russian militaries, who were demanding the handover of Irakli Bokuchava, resident of Gali, who was injured on 25 February and escaped to Zugdidi. By 1600, Abkhazians and Russians brought about 30 armoured personnel carriers to Orsantia and Nabakevi, showing off force and shooting in the air. They aimed to force the Georgian side to hand over Irakli Bokuchava.

207. On 26 February, at about 2230, fire from automatic weapons was opened from the Ossetian side at the Georgian villages of Mereti and Gugutiantkari. The houses of civilians were damaged, as well as one vehicle. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

208. On 27 February, at about 1630, members of South Ossetian separatist paramilitary forces attacked a car moving from the village of Koda in the direction of the village of Tchvrinisi, both in Kareli District (near the so-called administrative border) and abducted its passengers, David Kapanadze, Irakli Kapanadze, Demur Tchigladze and David Sadzaglishvili, and drove them towards the Russian-occupied territory. Later, Irakli Kapanadze and David Sadzaglishvili were released. In exchange for the other two hostages, David Kapanadze and Demur Tchigladze, who since then have been held in the Tskhinvali prison, the Ossetian de facto authorities were at first demanding ransom in the amount of €6,000 and later the release of South Ossetian criminals from prison in Georgia: either Marek Dudaev (serving a sentence for multiple homicide) or Giorgi Zaseev (serving a sentence for participation in the terrorist attack on the police station in Gori on 1 February 2005).

March

209. On 4 March, at 1100 and 1400, two Russian Mi-24 helicopters violated the ceasefire line over the villages of Ganmukhuri and Khurcha. They took pictures of Georgian police checkpoints and flew back to Abkhazian-controlled territory.

210. On 4 March, the so-called State Security Committee (KGB) of South Ossetia detained two persons: Tamar Charaeva (b. in 1950, a teacher in Akhalgori school No. 3) and Givi Chigoev (b. in 1954, chairman of the local district council). For several weeks, they were held in a temporary detention cell in Tskhinvali. The separatist authorities charged them with "state treason" only because these persons had participated in the alternative South Ossetian presidential elections, held on 12 November 2006.

211. On 5 March, at 1045, two Russian Mi-24 helicopters violated the ceasefire line over the villages of Ganmukhuri and Khurcha. They took pictures of Georgian police checkpoints and flew back to Abkhazian-controlled territories.

212. On 5 March, at 1700, Russian soldiers dropped plastic objects in a water collector near the village of Odzisi, which supplies drinking water to several villages. Those objects blocked water supplies; after the experts stated that the

objects were polyethylene granules and could cause no harm to villagers, the water supply was renewed.

213. On 6 March, at 0100, seven Ossetians assaulted herdsman in the village of Kvemo Atotsi and stole cattle (12 cows). The incident did not cause any casualties.

214. On 8 March, in the morning there was a heavy explosion in Akhalgori. It occurred for technical reasons in a warehouse of "Grad" launching devices and shells. The incident caused injuries to several Russian soldiers.

215. On 13 March, at about 2330, fire was opened at Georgian policemen near the police station in the village of Dvani. Fortunately, all of the police officers survived with no injuries.

216. On 13 March, South Ossetian paramilitary forces looted and burned the houses of ethnic Georgians in the village of Tsirkoli. Akhalgori District, namely, the houses of the Psuturi and Miladze families.

217. On 26 March, at about 1400, Ossetian separatists opened fire at the villagers working in the fields close to the village of Ditsi. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

218. On 27 March, at about 1645, South Ossetian paramilitary forces opened fire from automatic guns towards the village of Mereti and then redirected fire at the Georgian police building. The incident did not cause any injuries or casualties.

219. On 27 March, South Ossetian paramilitary forces detained United States citizen Christopher Chivers, the correspondent of the *New York Times* newspaper in Georgia, and later released him.

220. On 29 March, at 0830, in the Georgian village of Dvani, a Georgian police pickup that was conducting a routine patrol was hit by a remote-controlled explosive device. As a result of the explosion, four employees of Special Tasks, Main Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were seriously injured, namely: Otar Mkhitariani, Davit Peikrishvili, Avtandil Megrelishvili, Levan Taniashvili and Badri Jioshvili, who later died in the hospital. In order to assist the injured, two officers of Shida Kartli police, Vano Datashvili and Zurab Durglishvili, immediately arrived at the place of the incident and also received severe injuries due to the activation of another remote-controlled explosive device. Consequently, the injured police officers were transferred to Gori military hospital.

April

221. On 6 April, in the village of Tkviavi, a 14-year-old teenager, Giorgi Mariamidze, found an unexploded shell in the local churchyard. The shell exploded in his hands and the boy received serious injuries.

222. On 12 April, in the village of Adzvi, Akhalgori District, three members of the South Ossetian paramilitary forces robbed a local school, taking away seven computers, and assaulted the guard, Jambul Khomasuridze.

223. On 21 April, South Ossetian separatists detained two OSCE monitoring officers for a "border violation" and later released them.

224. On 22 April, in the morning hours, a mine exploded on a crop field near the village of Knolevi, Kareli District. No one was injured.

225. On 22 April, at 2030, South Ossetian paramilitary forces opened fire at the Georgian police checkpoint near the village of Plavi, Gori District. No one was injured.

Statistics

	Aug	*Sept*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*Total*
Civilians killed	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Policemen killed	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	11
Civilians injured	13	22	3	2	4	1	2	1	0	48
Policemen injured	1	2	3	10	2	3	0	6	0	27
Armed attacks on civilians	0	6	6	3	1	5	2	3	1	27
Armed attacks on police	1	5	4	7	6	8	3	3	1	38
Robberies/lootings	83	34	20	0	0	0	1	2	0	140
Illegal detention	7	9	12	6	0	0	7	3	2	46
Explosions	1	2	8	8	1	1	1	3	2	27